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SOVIET PLANTS DEVELOP NEW TEXTILE MACHINERY

RELEASE THREE NEW MACHINES -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 26 Sep 51

The Orel Tekstil'mash Plant has released three new machines for the textile industry. One of these is an automatic spreader, which takes the fiber from the carding machine, spreads it evenly, cleans it, draws it into flax sliver, and then presses it. The introduction of this aggregate in the textile industry will permit a considerable improvement in quality, and reduce the cost of processing flax fiber.

The enterprise has manufactured the first model of a 64-spindle combing and spinning machine for making twine. In one hour, it can produce almost three times as much twine as existing machines.

A braking machine for processing Indian hemp has also been manufactured.

All three aggregates have been tested at the plant and approved by a commission of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building USSR.

NEW EQUIPMENT STEPS UP ESTONIAN OUTPUT -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 11 Sep 51

The Klimovsk Plant in Moscow Oblast sent the Krengol'mskaya and the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura 1,000 superior automatic looms, which have raised Estonian textile production to a new technical level. The Leningrad Vulkan Plant manufactured carding and opening machines for these enterprises; the Tashkent Plant, roving machines; the Kuznetsk Plant in Penza Oblast, picking machines; and the Ivanovo Plant, finishing equipment and sizing machines.

In 1951, the Tallin Punane Koyt Mill received from Ivanovo a remarkable aggregate for caprone hosiery, and a centrifugal machine. The Tula Plant sent it five sock or toe automatics and 12 automatics for children's hose. The Tbilisi Plant imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov manufactured 24 silk looms.

- 1 -

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Because of this assistance, Estonian textile workers are increasing their production at an unprecedented rate. In the first 7 months of 1951, the output of yarn increased 43 percent as compared with the same period of 1950; output of cloth, 49 percent.

PRODUCE NEW LOOM, REWINDING MACHINE -- Yerevan, Kommunist. 18 Aug 51

Assembly of a new experimental model of a high-speed loom, ChGSP-50, has been completed at the Tbilisi Mcchinc-Building Plant imeni 26 Kommissarov. This loom will be tested in production at the Tbilisi Silk-Weaving Mill in the near future.

The first group of bobbin-rewinding (babinazhnoperemotochnyy) machines manufactured at the plant has been sent to Kalinin.

The plant will produce new complex machines and consumers' goods. Series production of sprinkling units for tea plantations will begin soon.

Technologists and designers at the enterprise are preparing energetically for the production of a complex machine which will mechanize the processing of silk cocoons.

Recently, the plant began to master production of a new type of product, children's combination bicycles.

IMPROVE CIRCULAR WEAVING MACHINES -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 30 Sep 51

Workers at the weaving laboratory of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Bast Fibers under the supervision of S. A. Dynnik, engineer, and in cooperation with workers of the Klimovsk and Shuyskiy machine-building plants, have developed new circular weaving machines for the manufacture of seamless fire hose and bags.

Conventional looms are machines of intermittent activity. Cloth is produced during only one third of their operating time. On circular weaving machines, the shuttle moves in a circle, weaving cloth continuously.

Using two shuttles instead of one, designers have increased the speed of making cloth four times above that of flat looms.

Other improvements have been incorporated in the design of the machines. They are almost noiseless, and are equipped with automatic stops and signal lights which operate in the event of thread breakage.

The weight of the thread in the shuttle has been increased ten times. This permits less frequent attendance of the machines by operators, and less frequent insertion of new packages of yarn.

Circular weaving machines process highly durable cloth. Fire hose woven on the new machines does not get ridges or weak spots when folded, and for this reason can withstand twice the water pressure of that made on ordinary looms. This is a boon to fire fighters and, in addition, saves a great deal of flax fiber because, in view of its greater strength, the hose can be woven more thinly.

Designers are now attempting to increase the diameter of the product produced on circular weaving machines. This will permit the manufacture of inexpensive hose for fish pumps and for the petroleum industry. Machines now in use for the manufacture of seamless bags will be used for making cloth requiring exceptional strength.

- 2 -

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The new machines designed by Soviet engineers are considerably superior to similar foreign models.

DEVELOP NEW MACHINE FOR CLEANING WOOL CLOTH -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 10 Sep 51

Designers at the Presnenskiy Machine-Building Plant have developed a new machine for cleaning the surface of wool cloth during its manufacture. A model of this machine has been manufactured and preparations are being made for its series production.

COMPLETE MANUFACTURE OF NEW KNOTTING MACHINE -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 15 Aug 51

The Kolomma Tekstil'mash Plant is completing the manufacture of a new knotting machine. It will be five times as productive as earlier models.

ALMOST TRIPLES PRODUCTION OF SEWING MACHINES -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 1 Aug 51

The Podol'sk Machinery Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin has increased its output. In 6 months of 1951, it has manufactured almost three times as many sewing machines as it did during the same period of the previous year.

Recently, new types of machines have been perfected and put into series production.

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- 3 -

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